	Hyperactivity and Attention deficit							
	Hyperactivity (n = 18)		Low Attention (n= 8)					
	No.	%			No.		c2	MCp
EEG							2.357	0.307
Changes	1	5.6	2	25.0	3	8.8		
Normal	17	94.4	6	75.0	31	91.2		
Co morbid disorder							13.003*	0.007*
No	5	27.8	0	0.0	5	14.7		
Conducted	10	55.6	3	37.5	7	20.6		
ODD	3	16.7	5	62.5	22	64.7		

Attention deficit Hyperactivity, EEG and accompanied disorder
Conclusions: The diagnosis of ADHD in children was not strongly correlated with changes in EEG.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0322

Behavioral stabilization through low-dose Clozapine in a youth justice center.

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Introduction: Behavioral dysregulation and aggression pose substantial challenges in treating adolescents within youth justice systems, particularly in cases with complex psychiatric histories and diagnostic ambiguity. Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is often underdiagnosed due to its different presentations, particularly in females. Many girls with ASD show strong desire for social interaction, but due to difficulties in navigating social relationships, they frequently experience frustration, resulting in explosive and auto and heteroaggressive behaviors. For those ASD patients with comorbid conduct disturbances, standard antipsychotic treatments can be insufficient, being necessary to try alternative pharmacological approaches.
Objectives: To explore the therapeutic impact of low-dose clozapine on severe conduct dysregulation and auto/heteroaggression in this minor with ASD, and to assess clozapine's effectiveness in reducing anxiety and improving adaptability within a structured therapeutic environment.
Methods: We present a 17-year-old female patient with a history of severe behavioral disruptions with aggressiveness, initially diagnosed with various psychiatric conditions and treated with high-dose antipsychotics without clinical improvement. The case follows her through two separate admissions to a youth justice center's therapeutic unit, where a retrospective review of her history and a longitudinal study of her diagnosis were made. After conducting a review of clozapine's effects on reducing aggression, low doses of clozapine are finally tried, with the goal of stabilizing behavioral disturbances and reducing the patient's associated distress.
Results: When low-dose clozapine (up to 150 mg/day) was introduced, improvements in conduct regulation and emotional distress were documented. A treatment interruption occurred between admissions due to a lapse in its administration, followed by relapse in behavioral symptoms. Upon re-initiation of clozapine in the second admission, the patient's symptoms stabilized again, with substantial behavioral improvement and reduced anxiety, enhancing the patient's ability to function within the structured environment of the therapeutic unit. The patient achieved sustained clinical stability for over two months, a period marked by the absence of pharmacological rescue interventions or containment measures.
Conclusions: Low-dose clozapine may be a viable option for managing severe behavioral disturbances in adolescents with ASD within youth justice settings, especially when other treatments prove ineffective. This case underlines the potential of clozapine not only to mitigate aggression but also to facilitate better adaptive functioning and reduce anxiety, contributing to a more stable therapeutic experience. Further investigation into clozapine's role in treating conduct dysregulation in ASD is warranted.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0323

Investigating Sequence Variations in CNTNAP2 and SETBP1 Genes in Language Disorders

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Introduction: Language Disorder, a prevalent developmental disorder, impedes children's communication skills, with genetic and environmental factors playing pivotal roles in its pathomechanism.
Objectives: This study aims to investigate the involvement of sequence variations in *SETBP1* and *CNTNAP2* genes, along with environmental variables, in Language Disorder's etiology.
Methods: Between September 2022 and March 2023, thirty children aged 2-7 diagnosed with language disorders according to DSM-5 criteria, and evaluated using the Ankara Developmental Screening Inventory, were studied to identify genetic and environmental factors contributing to etiology.Thirty healthy children with similar age were included as a control group. DNA samples isolated from peripheral blood of both groups were analyzed for *SETBP1* and *CNTNAP2* genes using next-generation sequencing (custom design panel). The frequencies and clinical significance of the identified variants was evaluated, and variant verification and segregation analyses were performed by Sanger sequencing. The obtained data were compared using appropriate statistical methods.

Results: Language Disorder showed a male-dominant distribution. The *SETBP1* rs11082414-CC genotype frequency was significantly higher in patients (p=0.024), and two rare variants (CNTNAP2: c.973C>G:p.P325A; *CNTNAP2:* c.2236G>A:p.D746N) were exclusive to cases. In silico analyses yielded conflicting results for rare variants, inherited paternally from unaffected parents. Among non-genetic factors, patients had higher birth weights (p=0.043) and shorter lactation durations (p=0.044).
Conclusions: Homozygosity for *SETBP1* rs11082414 polymorphic variant increases Language Disorder susceptibility. This study underscores the genetic dimension of Language Disorder, urging physicians' awareness and early intervention strategies to mitigate its impact.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0324

Classifying Suicide Attempts from Suicidal Ideation among Adolescents using Machine Learning

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Introduction: Suicide is a leading cause of death among adolescents and its prevalence among young people has steadily increased in recent years.
Objectives: This study aimed to identify patterns of risk factors that differentiate adolescents who experienced suicidal thoughts from those who attempted suicide using six different machine learning (ML) algorithms for Korean adolescents using data from online surveys.
Methods: Data were extracted from the 2011−2018 Korea Youth Risk Behavior Survey (KYRBS), conducted annually since 2005 by the Korean Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health and Welfare, and Korean Disease Control and Prevention Agency. The pipeline was solely generated from classic ML (CML) methods, namely logistic regression (LR), random forest (RF), artificial neural networks (ANN), support vector machines (SVM), and extreme gradient boosting (XGB).
Results: Among the 69,840 adolescents included in the analysis, 13,288 cases (19.0%) were identified as having made a suicide attempt. Prediction models using seven relevant features calculated by Boruta algorithm was developed and five features (drug experience, current smoking, grade, current alcohol drinking and sadness or hopelessness) were identified as the most important predictors. The performance of the six ML models on the balanced testing dataset was good, with area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUROC) and area under the precision−recall curve (AUPRC) ranging from 0.66 to 0.73.

Image 1:

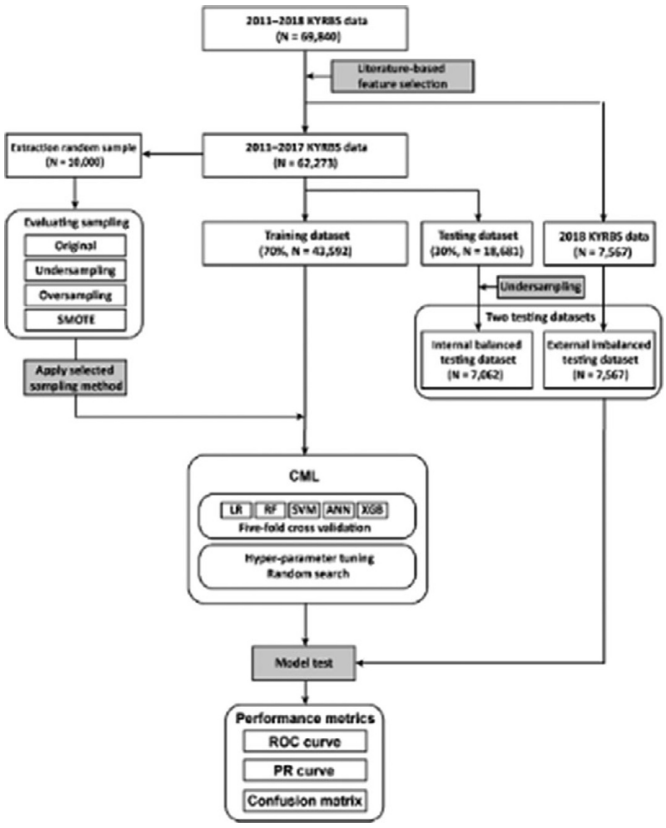


Image 2:

